

pressed, brownish, .3 mm. long when mature; before fully mature, the thin integuments clearly reveal the transparent endosperm with the curved embryo around the convex margin; cotyledons accumbent. Flowers, late August to November; ripe seeds to Jan. Known only from Tampa.

For citations and loans of herbarium materials, the author is indebted to Dr. C. Earle Smith, Jr., Chicago Museum of Natural History (F); Dr. C. E. Kobuski, Gray Herbarium (GH); Dr. J. R. Swallen, United States National Herbarium (US); Dr. James D. Ray, Jr., University of South Florida (USF); to Drs. G. Taylor and C. L. Hubbard of Royal Botanic Garden, Kew, for report of study. — UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH FLORIDA, TAMPA.

A NEW STATION FOR PINGUICULA VULGARIS IN ONTARIO.<sup>1</sup>  
— *Pinguicula vulgaris* L. is an amphi-atlantic species which has an uneven distribution both in Europe and North America. In the New World it is a boreal species which extends across Canada from Newfoundland to British Columbia and Alaska and south into northern New York, New Hampshire, Vermont, Minnesota, Michigan, Montana, Washington and Oregon. In Ontario *P. vulgaris* has been known for many years from the James Bay lowlands, Lake Nipigon and the north shore of Lake Superior, and the Bruce Peninsula which separates Georgian Bay from Lake Huron. A map of its distribution as known to Hultén is given in Kungl. Svenska Vetenskapsakademiens Handlingar, Fjärde Serien Band 7. Nr.1:231. 1958.

In the southern part of its range in northern New York State, this species is found only on wet limestone cliffs of deep cool ravines such as occur at Ithaca and the Finger Lakes. A similar situation was found in Wellington County, Ontario, near Elora, where the Grand River cuts through the Guelph Formation of Silurian limestone (dolomite).

---

<sup>1</sup>Contribution No. 181 from the Plant Research Institute, Research Branch, Canada Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

While botanizing on August 16, 1958, with Dr. W. G. Dore along the floor of the ravine cut out by the river, a peculiar green was noted on the cliff on the opposite side of the river. Fast water along most of the base of the cliff made it difficult to get near, but it was possible to reach the water's edge on the north side of the river by climbing down a steep well-wooded slope nearby. We were then able to work along the foot of the slope to the cliff face. From there we could see the peculiar light yellowish-green leaves of *Pinguicula vulgaris*. The plants were very numerous, rooted in wet moss on what appeared to be a permanently wet and dripping rock face. By dint of much stretching we were able to secure eight plants, enough to make one herbarium sheet. All but one of the plants collected were sterile. The fertile plant bore an almost mature capsule. The data are as follows: ONTARIO: Wellington Co., Elora Glen, Grand River, in wet moss in bright sun, numerous but inaccessible on southfacing cut of gorge, *Cody & Dore*, 11046 (DAO).

An examination of specimens in the University of Toronto Herbarium revealed another apparently unreported collection from along the Grand River some 30 miles to the south: Brant Co., Glen Morris, *R. F. Cain s.n.*, 8/6/29 (TRT).

Elora Glen and Glen Morris are approximately half way between the Bruce Peninsula, where *Pinguicula vulgaris* has been collected frequently, and the sites in northern New York. It is not far from the fault of the Niagara Escarpment which runs from the Bruce Peninsula into New York at Niagara Falls. This then might be the route by which this species reached northern New York and it is possible that other sites for *Pinguicula vulgaris* might be found in similar situations along the escarpment or where streams have cut through the sedimentary rock nearby. Such situations might possibly be found in the Niagara Gorge, along the Jordan River, at Credit Forks and along the Rocky Saugeen River. — W. J. CODY.